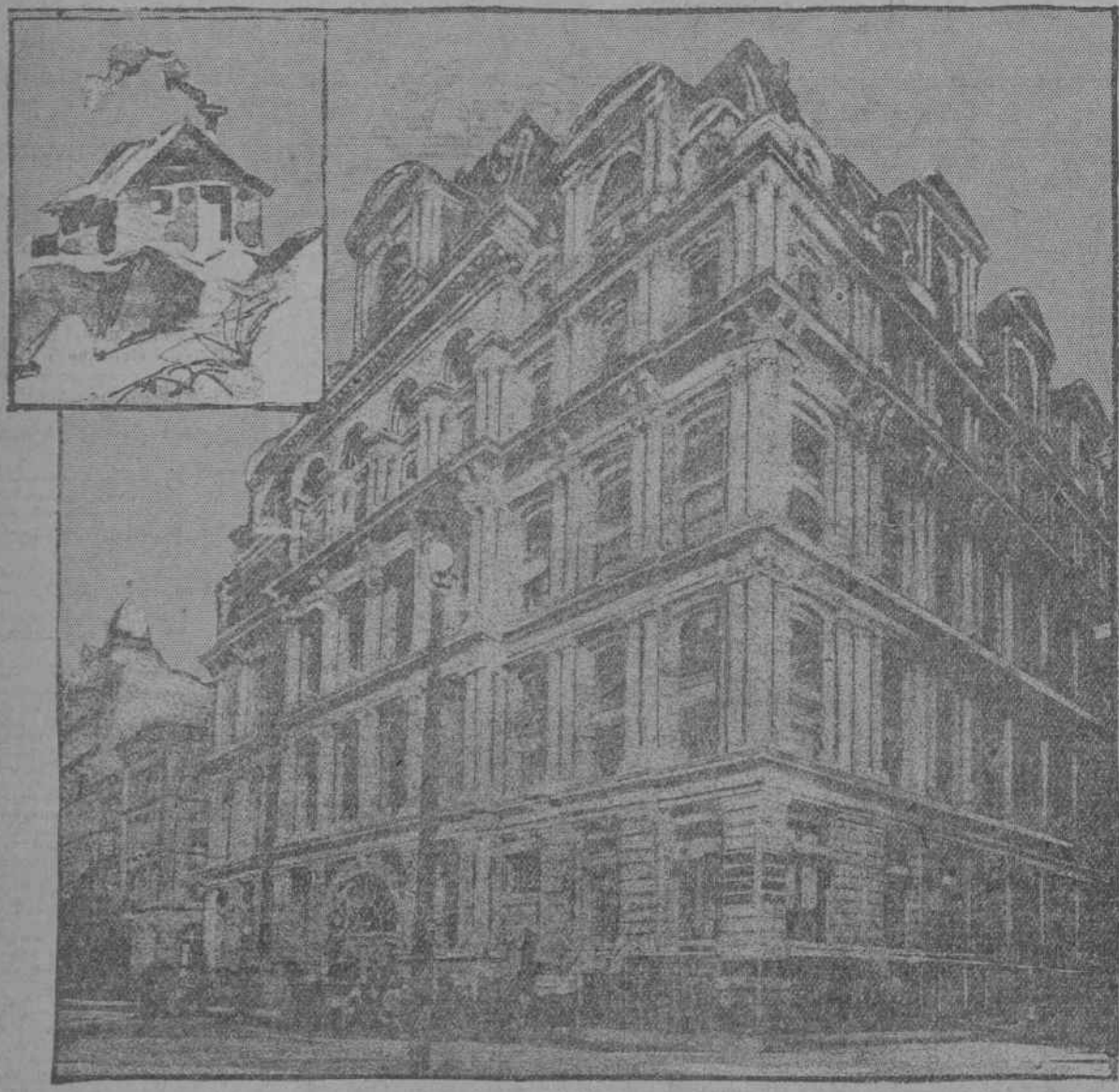


# HIGHER TAXES IN THIS CITY REACH RICH AND POOR FAIRLY.



New York's Highest and Lowest Taxed Buildings.

Here are shown the Equitable building, No. 129 Broadway, which is assessed at \$6,000,000 and taxed \$150,000, also a little house on Lawrence street, near West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, appraised at \$400 and taxed for \$10. It would take 15,000 structures like the latter to equal in taxable value the one granite pile on lower Broadway.

## Last Year's Profits Make It Easy for Them to Pay the Bills.

### THE CONTRAST THAT TELLS.

PAYS HIGHEST TAXES IN NEW YORK:	PAYS LOWEST TAXES IN NEW YORK:
The Equitable Building, appraised at \$6,000,000, taxed... \$150,000	Building on Lawrence street, appraised at \$400, taxed... \$10

All the millionaires of Manhattan Borough have to pay this year a total increase of but \$7,075,000 in their taxes—less than they paid last year for gems and jewelry.

The "velvet" of last year's business was \$518,041,200.

Because of the new tax rate, due to the

Increase in the expenses of the city government following the annexation of the Flatland wastes and the unproductive hills of Staten Island, the Equitable Assurance Society will pay \$80,555 more to the city government this year than it did in 1898. The Equitable building carries a higher appraisal than any other structure in New York—\$6,000,000; its tax is \$150,000. In contrast a little shop on Lawrence street, near West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, is assessed at \$400 and pays a tax of \$10. Fortunately the Equitable has had a very prosperous year.

In one block on Lawrence street, in Harlem, is a house owned by A. Liebler, valued at \$5,000 in 1898, the same for 1899. Rev. A. Kesler has a house in that block, the valuation of which has been raised from \$8,000 to \$10,000, but the actual market value of the property has increased more than \$1,000. William Kniffen owns a house near by, assessed last year at \$3,000, and this year at \$3,500, although its value has increased \$1,150 in twelve months. In this way the interests of the small holders are protected in the present tax levy.

Other people, too, find it easier to raise tax money with which to bear their share of the increased valuation of \$307,000,000 than the sum made by one millionaire in one stock transaction of record. Mr. Rockefeller "salted down" during the year savings amounting to about \$30,000,000.

The New York World, whose tarnished dome Pulitzer building has at last attracted the attention of the Tax Commission, declares that this extra taxation is

"contestation." In an article published January 1 the World declared that New Yorkers estimated in 1898, exclusive of real estate appreciation and stock speculation, \$1,522,321,000, of which they spent \$1,004,279,800, leaving a balance of \$518,041,200 in their pockets.

A further table showed that of this money glass workers got \$20 each, and so on. The reader could readily see that the \$518,041,200 of the already stuffed pockets of the people who own sky-scraping buildings.

The stipulation of the argument that the present real estate tax levy amounts to "contestation" is shown by the fact that the assessment is for not more than 45 percent of the actual value of the properties. Thus the Pulitzer building, about which all this fuss is being made, is valued at \$2,500,000, and if it is double what it is worth, it is at least \$5,000,000. It will pay taxes amounting to only \$1,150 for every \$100 of the Pulitzer building, whereas a ruthless class of millionaires...

At a late hour last night, however, Mr. Pulitzer was still holding on to it with both hands.

Said an official of the Tax Department yesterday:

"The 'contested' Pulitzer building has roots that reach down into the soil of the city. It is firmly anchored, and its owner wouldn't part with it for any price anywhere else if his taxes were quadrupled."

Captain Davis, was: "I decline to make any answer whatever to the proposition."

## BEEF SMELLED LIKE "SOMETHING SHUT UP."

So Testified Captain Irvine Yesterday: Then, He Added, the Malodorous Stuff Was Thrown Overboard.

Frank E. Vogel, representing the Nelson-Morris Packing Company, and vice-president of the Fairbanks Canning Company, testified before the War Investigating Commission to-day that his concern had sold about \$150,000 worth of canned roast beef to the Government, used at Chickamauga, and said it was all of good quality.

Captain R. J. C. Irvine, Eleven United States Infantry, commissary on the Panama at the time that transport was in charge of Surgeon Daly, testified that the vessel sailed from Ponce on September 1, and on the 7th there was a well marked odor of "something that had been closed up." As soon as complaint was made of the beef, he said, it was examined and found to be very odorous. The beef was thrown overboard.

General Charles F. Humphreys, Chief Quartermaster with Generals Shafter and Miles, was asked about his experience with refrigerated beef. "I know nothing about its condition when it reached the troops," he replied. "I heard some of it was spoiled." "I heard some of the time was beef?" "That I know did not give satisfaction, possibly owing to the intense heat." "Did you hear an intimation that it might have been chemically treated?" "I did not. In a joking way I heard that Armour had extracted the juice from the roast beef for his beef extract."

## GEN. MILES INDORSED BY BAPTIST MINISTERS.

Those of Boston Formally Declare That His Conduct in the Eagan Controversy Is Magnificent.

Boston, Jan. 16.—General Nelson A. Miles to-day received an indorsement of his course in the controversy with Commissioner Eagan from the Baptist ministers of Boston. At their meeting the Rev. Justin D. Fulton offered the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That the Baptist ministers of Boston and vicinity recognize with devout pleasure the magnificent bearing of General Nelson A. Miles in the crucial ordeal through which he is passing, as the friend of the Republic and the champion of the oppressed.

of the soldier, as the cultured officer and as an illustration of American manhood.

## BRECKINRIDGE MADE A VICTIM BY ALGER.

The Inspector-General Hurried Off to Cuba on an Inconsequential Mission While Congress Sits.

Washington, Jan. 16.—General Breckinridge is making arrangements for his departure to Cuba on the inspection trip to which he was ordered. He has not protested to the President against the assignment, although he does not conceal his belief that he is sent on an inconsequential mission so that he may not be in Washington during the remainder of the session of Congress.

There was a story in circulation to-day in the War Department to the effect that a plot had been concocted by the officers who surround Alger, and who are antagonistic to Miles and Breckinridge, to the effect that there would be certain legislation during the next six weeks, while Breckinridge is in Cuba, which will seriously curtail the duties of the Inspector-General of the army.

Breckinridge has been advised of this so-called conspiracy, and he is understood to have confirmed the suspicion of such work in conversation with intimate friends. He was discreet in his conversation with those of his friends who are in the city, but he was opposed in all that he undertook in the department and that he had many enemies of several of the most prominent army officers. He has determined to bring no charges against Eagan for the latter's conduct, and is quoted as saying that if General Miles could be assisted as he was by Eagan before the Commission, then it was useless for an Inspector-General to protest or expect justice.

The "contested" Pulitzer building has roots that reach down into the soil of the city. It is firmly anchored, and its owner wouldn't part with it for any price anywhere else if his taxes were quadrupled."

At the head of the casket was a magnificent wreath of orchids and lilies of the valley, and a distance to the right, which had been sent by the President.

At noon Speaker Reed called the House to order. Immediately thereafter the President and the Senate were announced. They were followed by the Diplomatic Corps, all in mourning attire. Then followed the Chief Justice and his associate justices of the Supreme Court in their black robes, and they in turn were followed by the President with his cabinet.

Across the aisle from the Presidential party sat the family of the deceased, representing three generations. It included the two sons, Edward N. and Arthur, with the wife and two children of Edward N. Dingley. One of the children, a bright-faced young boy, was the name of his father, Nelson Dingley II.

A brother, Frank L. Dingley, editor of the Lewistown Journal, was also present. Over the casket were placed the remains of the deceased, which had been in the coffin.

When all were seated, from out of the left in the rear of the press gallery the notes of an organ school, through the hall, were heard. It was the first time in the history of the House of Representatives that music had been heard in it. A quartet sang "Imperial Cross" and "The Star." It was a very simple service. The Rev. S. M. Newman read the fourteenth chapter of St. John's Gospel, which was read solemnly and devoutly.

The Rev. Dr. Conden, the blind chaplain of the House, made a touching prayer and the exercises were concluded by the singing of "The Star" and "The organ accompaniment, of 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul.'"

The body lay in state in the hall of the House until shortly before the time for the departure of the special train which conveyed the remains and the party to Lewistown at 4:10 p. m., when the funeral services will be held to-morrow.

GET THE SET. Companion miniature to the one given away last Sunday, free to everybody who inserts a paid "Want" ad. in next Sunday's Journal. Don't fail to get it.

Want to buy, sell or exchange anything? 15-cent ad. costs 30 cents.

Very respectfully, CHARLES P. EAGAN, Commissary-General Subsistence.

## EAGAN'S APOLOGY IS A PLEA OF JUSTIFICATION.

Office of Commissary-General Subsistence, Washington, Jan. 14, 1899.

To the Commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to hand you herewith my testimony, which is now resubmitted and revised, in accordance with the views expressed by you in your letter to me of January 13, 1899. The objectionable features and what is considered irrelevant matter by you, in which opinion I entirely agree, are eliminated.

In this connection I desire to state that there was never a thought or intention on my part of any disrespect whatsoever to your Commission, but in explanation and in extenuation of the language used by me heretofore, I beg to invite the attention of the Commission to the fact that I have been accused practically of feeding the soldiers with poisoned beef, which made them sick—"envenomed beef," so-called; that I have furnished meat to the army under the "pretense of experiment," which change in effect is corruption and worse, because it jeopardizes the lives of soldiers sent to the front in tropical climates, and who were dependent on such food as was sent them; that these statements have gone to the whole country uncontradicted; that they have been published, and I have been pilloried in the press of the country as a man who had fed the army on poisoned meat, and corruptly so; that for about three weeks' time I have kept silent for the reason that I was debarré, after talking with the Hon. Secretary of War, from preparing charges because of the immunity granted by the President to witnesses before your Commission, notwithstanding the gravity of the accusations; that it is unreasonable to believe that such monstrous charges could have any other effect than to work upon an honorable man in such a way as to goad him to a species of desperation, and that it was but natural when the proper opportunity was given him to meet and refute the charges that he should characterize them in harsh language and in terms that are deemed improper, no matter what the provocation.

I therefore withdraw the language and matter so objectionable, and resubmit to you now my sworn statement with the abiding faith that your Commission, having all the facts before you, will decide the points at issue justly.

Very respectfully, CHARLES P. EAGAN, Commissary-General Subsistence.

# PHILIPPINES OR M'INTYRE WILL ASK PARDON FOR FAYNE MOORE IF SHE IS CONVICTED.

This Was the Alternative That Faced Our Peace Commission.

DR. SCHURMAN SAYS SO.

After Talking with McKinley He Is Convinced That We Had to Take the Islands.

WONT TREAT WITH AGUINALDO.

The New Commission Is to Inquire Into Social Conditions — Dr. Schurman Will Start About February 1.

Washington, Jan. 16.—President McKinley's commission to the Philippines will carry assurance to the Filipinos, but it will not negotiate with them. Its chief purpose will be to acquire positive information concerning social conditions existing there rather than to make recommendations as to governmental forms.

President Schurman, of Cornell, who will probably be president of the commission, conferred with the President to-day. To-night he said:

"I have seen the President to-day, and after discussing the subject agreed to become a member of the commission. My individual views in opposition to national expansion are on record, and I desire to say that these views have not been changed by any recent developments. But what I have learned from the very highest possible authority concerning the dilemma which faced the Peace Commission at Paris has convinced me that the Commission acted wisely in demanding the cession of the Philippines. I am assured by that authority that any other action on the part of the United States would have precipitated an international war more serious by far than our troubles with Spain. Senator Gray, himself an opponent of territorial expansion, was convinced of its necessity as a matter of choice and yielded, as I have done, upon upon a theory when the condition itself became apparent.

I deplore the necessity, but I am convinced by these disclosures that, conserving the international peace, the Administration acted wisely, in fact assumed the only tenable position, in accepting the responsibility of the future of the Philippines. I am assured by that authority that any other action on the part of the United States would have precipitated an international war more serious by far than our troubles with Spain. Senator Gray, himself an opponent of territorial expansion, was convinced of its necessity as a matter of choice and yielded, as I have done, upon upon a theory when the condition itself became apparent.

The object of the commission of which I will be a member is solely for the purpose of acquiring information concerning the social conditions obtaining in the islands, and for the purpose of recommending to the Government as to governmental forms or methods. Its purpose is educational solely.

The President is anxious that the commission reach the scene of its labors as soon as possible. We will probably leave for San Francisco about the 1st of February and proceed at once to Manila. I will serve as chairman of the committee," he was asked.

"You had better get that information from the President," said Mr. Schurman.

Prof. Crane to Be Acting President.

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 16.—It was announced to-night that the Board of Trustees of Cornell will appoint T. F. Crane, present dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, to perform the duties of the President during the latter's absence in the Philippines.

McKINLEY A MOURNER AT DINGLEY'S FUNERAL.

For the First Time in the History of the House It Listens to Mourning Music.

Washington, Jan. 16.—An impressive state funeral was given the late Representative Nelson Dingley at noon to-day in the House of Representatives, where he has so long been such a commanding figure. The President, distinguished members of the Diplomatic Corps, members of the Supreme Court, Senate and House, and distinguished men in military and naval service, and other prominent personages invited to be present. Some of them, like a delegation from the New York Chamber of Commerce, had come from a distance to pay the last tribute of respect to the dead statesman.

The casket was placed on a bier in the center of the hall, and the President, who would have no opportunity to witness the official ceremonies later, was allowed to view the remains as they lay in state. At the head of the casket was a magnificent wreath of orchids and lilies of the valley, and a distance to the right, which had been sent by the President.

At noon Speaker Reed called the House to order. Immediately thereafter the President and the Senate were announced. They were followed by the Diplomatic Corps, all in mourning attire. Then followed the Chief Justice and his associate justices of the Supreme Court in their black robes, and they in turn were followed by the President with his cabinet.

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Want to buy, sell or exchange anything? 15-cent ad. costs 30 cents.

Very respectfully, CHARLES P. EAGAN, Commissary-General Subsistence.

Her Mother Secures This Promise While Moore Prepares for Sing Sing.

LINKED TO HIGHWAYMEN.

Between Two Thieves, "The Badger" Sets Out for His Long Term in Prison.

'TILL PROFIT HIM TO BE GOOD.

His Sentence Is Nineteen Years, but Good Behavior Will Reduce That by Nearly Eight.

William A. E. Moore, the convicted "badger," left the Tombs yesterday at 2 o'clock for a long journey. Unless his counsel, Abraham Levy, succeeds in obtaining a new trial Moore will be away from New York eleven years and seven months, every day of which he will spend in Sing Sing Prison.

While Moore was making his preparations Mrs. Sarah H. Strahan, mother of Fayne Strahan Moore, accused equally with Moore of "badgering" Martin Mahon, was holding a long conference with Assistant District-Attorney John McKinley.

It was Mr. McKinley who, through several hours of the hardest questioning of his legal career, finally caused Fayne Moore to break down and weep so bitterly that Recorder Goff had to adjourn court.

Mr. McKinley explained to Mrs. Strahan that he had the deepest sympathy for her and infinite pity for her unfortunate daughter. He said that his words and acts, though they had seemed severe, were impelled by his oath as a prosecuting officer.

Mrs. Strahan pleaded tearfully for her daughter. She asked for a reduction of the bail; she asked for anything by which her daughter could be got out of prison.

Mr. McKinley finally told her that he would agree to interfere with Governor Roosevelt for Mrs. Moore's pardon, if she should be convicted, but held forth no other promise.

Mrs. Moore has so far steadily refused to plead guilty, and therefore Mrs. Strahan was not able to make any proposition to Mr. McKinley based upon a plea of guilty. Mrs. Strahan, after her talk with the Assistant District-Attorney, decided to cease all efforts toward getting bail.

"I shall say here," she said, "until my daughter's case is decided one way or another."

Moore's sentence was for a service of nineteen years. The eleven years and seven months is the minimum service, to be won by good behavior.

Moore had been railing against his counsel, his fortune and everything else during yesterday morning. He spoke with intense bitterness. The Tombs officials thought they might have trouble with the prisoner and extraordinary precautions were taken against any violence he might display.

Moore's feelings were not lightened by the fact that, netting upon the advice of Mrs. Strahan, Mrs. Moore had failed to see him on this sorrowful day. Nevertheless, he sent a package of his clothing which he did not take to Sing Sing to Mrs. Moore for safekeeping.

Unwilling Neighborliness.

Moore was handcuffed to two highwaymen, whose raggedness, dirtiness and humility were in high contrast with the bearing and dress of the famous "badger." But a change had come over Moore. He no longer was on his face. He had lost many pounds of flesh—his lawyer says thirty; and his eyes were weary and sunken. His countenance was clean, however, and he wore a neat suit of brown clothing and a fashionable hat.

Moore van stood at the Franklin street entrance of the Tombs, and when the iron doors were thrown apart 300 curious persons, some of them women, looked eagerly at the convict. Moore walked with chest thrown out and looked scathingly upon the craning crowd, his lips curling in disdain.

The black door was slammed, bolted and locked, and Moore and the two other thieves rode in semi-darkness through the noisy New York streets, which they could not see.

When the black vehicle arrived at the Grand Central Station, in front of the door of the waiting room of the New York Central, a crowd quickly gathered.

Moore alighted with a partially smoked cigar in his mouth. He was hurried through the crowd by a man in a top hat, who was led to the dismal hole which was his sleeping place through the weary years.

Mrs. Moore Arraigned.

Mrs. Fayne Moore was arraigned in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday to have a date set for her second trial. The curiosity to which she has all along been subject was manifested by a large crowd.

Mrs. Moore was quite pale from her prison life, but she managed to summon a smile when she took her seat by the side of her counsel, Mr. Abraham Levy. Justice Furman fixed the case third on the calendar, but refused to name a definite day. Her trial will probably be reached early next month.

OIL MILLIONS TO DIG BIG CANAL.

John D. Rockefeller Known to Be Behind the Nicaragua Syndicate.

Washington, Jan. 16.—John D. Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil Company, according to reports which have reached the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, wants to build the Nicaragua Canal.

Representative W. H. Hinrichsen, of Illinois, declared to-day that he had been informed that Mr. Rockefeller was interested in the Cragin-Grace syndicate and that in the hearing before the committee, Wednesday, that report would be brought out.

Representatives Sherman and Corliss, of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, had an hour's consultation at the Arlington Hotel last night with Mr. Cragin.

After the consultation Mr. Sherman said that the Grace syndicate is backed by the Rockefeller.

For details Mr. Sherman referred the reporter to Mr. Cragin, who would not talk on the subject.

To-morrow the committee will hear the representative of the Panama Canal Company. They will ask that Congress abandon its plan for the Nicaragua Canal and take up the project conceived by De Lesseps, upon which hundreds of millions of dollars have already been expended.

Maps and diagrams relating to the Panama Canal have been placed in the committee room.

The Morgan Canal bill will also be taken up in the Senate, but it may be several days before the final vote is taken on the matter. Representatives of the Cragin-Grace syndicate have asked Senators to amend the Morgan bill by inserting a clause empowering the President to treat with concessionaires other than the Maritime Canal Company.

As this would mean indefinite delay and many complications, it is believed that canal legislation during the session will be dropped.

# WILL ASK PARDON FOR FAYNE MOORE IF SHE IS CONVICTED.



Fayne Moore Arraigned for Her Second Trial. The ever curious crowd gazed upon the beautiful defendant as she stood before Justice Furman yesterday. Her case was put down as third upon the calendar, which will probably mean early next month.

## TEN BIG STEAMERS ARE OVERDUE HERE.

Several Have Been Nearly a Month Fighting Western Ocean Gales.

This Fleet Long at Sea.

Steamships	From	Days Out
Marquette	London	10
Catania	Hamburg	20
Marcello	Hull	18
Iceland	Christiansand	17
Jersey City	Swansea	24
Thornhill	London	23
Parrot	Agar	26
Bardonia	London	26
Palmdene	Shields	20
Francisco	Hull	20

The Atlantic Transport liner Marquette, sister ship to the lost Mohegan, was eighteen days out from London yesterday, and she was then at least six days overdue at this port. The steamship has not been sighted since the day she left the Thames, but her agents at No. 1 Broadway express no fears for the safety of the vessel or those on board.

The Marquette has eighteen cabin and no steerage passengers. Her crew numbers eighty men, under Captain T. F. Gates.

The cabin passengers are:

Mrs. Ursula Ancher,	Miss Phillis Lyall,
Mr. Bennett,	A. D. Lyman,
Mr. Lyman,	Phillip Lyman,
Mrs. Lyman,	Phillip Lyman,
Mrs. E. Cresswell,	E. S. McCarty,
Mrs. C. M. Dwyer,	T. L. Murray,
Mrs. Lyall,	Mrs. Whitefield,

The Marquette is practically a new vessel. She was built two years ago for the Wilson-Furness-Leyland Line and is one of five new steamships sold to the Atlantic Transport Line when the latter turned over a like number to the United States Government. The Marquette was formerly known as the Roadcase. She registers 4,339 net tons, and she was built more as a freight carrier than as a passenger vessel. In the superstructure amidships, however, there is a saloon fitted up in sumptuous style. It is lighted by electricity. There are staterooms for a limited number of cabin passengers, but the rooms are large and contain every modern attachment.

The hull of the Marquette is of steel, and it is subdivided by water-tight bulkheads. There is also a double bottom for water ballast. The engines are of the triple-expansion order, operating a single screw. The Marquette's usual time for a winter voyage is from ten to twelve days.

The liner was scheduled to sail from this port last Saturday on her return voyage to London, but she was held up in her place. At the office of the agents it was said that the Marquette was expected doubly. The fact that nearly a dozen freighters are overdue here was pointed out as a reason for not worrying about her non-appearance.

Manager Philip A. S. Franklin said: "The Marquette is as staunch a vessel as any afloat. Her long voyage, in view of the gales that have been sweeping the Atlantic, is not at all surprising. It may be that she has run short of coal and put into Halifax or St. John. Other vessels due here have been out longer than the Marquette."

Had the Grip.

Serious After Effects Relieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"After having a severe attack of the grip I did not recover my health. I was poor, weak and languid. A physician said the drugs of the grip were still about me. I could eat hardly anything, and what little food I did eat seemed to do me no good. Finally I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half a bottle I could eat heartily and there was a decided change for the better. I continued taking Hood's Sarsaparilla until I was in the full enjoyment of perfect health." Lilla May Guthrie, P. O. Box 25, Heathville, Pa. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine for the grip. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

## State Medals for Spanish War Veterans.

Albany, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman Schoenbeck will introduce a bill in the House this week providing that the State shall give a bronze service medal to each Spanish war veteran who served from New York State, the cost of such decorations not to exceed \$12,000, and appropriating that amount; also amending the military code to allow the wearing of special medals with uniforms.

## Authority on correct dressing endorses our EVENING SUITS.

Of Black Twilled Worsted, silk lined, \$28

Of Black English Worsted, silk lined, \$32

Of Black Crepe Cloth, silk lined, \$31

Of fine Undressed Worsted, silk lined, \$40

Tuxedo Coats, \$18 to \$25.

Dress Vests, of white figured silk, \$10.

Dress Vests, white pique, \$3.50 & \$

A New Dress Shirt, finely pleated bosom, \$

Silk Hats, \$5 & \$6. Crush Hats, \$7.

Gloves, Ties, Dress Shields.

## HACKETT, CARHART & CO.

Broadway, Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

## Kennedy

12 CORTLANDT ST.

Just the nobby tone that fashion gives, without fashion's fancy price.

Beautiful Neckwear, 49c.

Fancy Shirts, 49c.

Worth \$1.25. Madras, muslins, white bodies, Madras shirts, 49c.